

**From:** Alan Naisuler  
**To:** Microsoft ATR  
**Date:** 1/22/02 1:20am  
**Subject:** Microsoft Settlement

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I am writing to oppose the DOJ's proposed settlement and in favor of the Litigating States' Remedial Proposals.

I am a professional Windows software developer with 30 years of software experience and having first written Windows code in 1985 when it was first introduced.

I am disappointed by the DOJ's:

- technical naivete
- reversal of direction once the Republican administration took office
- Ashcroft's public declaration to quit the litigation BEFORE starting settlement negotiations with Microsoft
- failure to see Microsoft's incredible drive to dominate and monopolize
- warning the judge not to rule more in their favor than the settlement agreement.

Microsoft's marketing behavior is criminal but I will not get into that now. However, I need to be protected from it.

I wish to dispute the specific claim by Microsoft that Internet Explorer browser can not be detached from the operating system without harm or hindrance. It is my professional opinion that this is baloney and is a prime example of Microsoft's bold lies to the technically inexperienced.

First, please find below a section of a 1996 Microsoft technical article aimed at Windows developers / programmers such as myself. This article bragged about the technology and expertise that Microsoft had used in ushering in the brave new (Microsoft) world in which everyone could write software that could easily and efficiently interface with other software. But when Netscape and Java came along (about that time), Microsoft's API's, DLLs, COM, ActiveX, and (later) .NET crap somehow could NOT permit Microsoft to detach IEExplorer from the OS and put it on an equal footing with third party software. As a Microsoft Windows developer (from 1985), I am saying that this is bull&#\$ and I think the DOJ needs to hear it.

Second, Bill Gates has recently and suddenly got religion relative to security, privacy and viruses. I have enclosed below a short article concerning his new interest in the subject. The Internet Explorer, as should all Internet client programs, must be separated from the operating system with a clean divide between the two. Only this would permit commands and data to be monitored as they enter and leave the computer from / to the Internet. Security has always demanded that the browser be separate. It is pitiful that I am trying to convince someone in the DOJ of this. What is your real job? You can't be qualified for judging this. If you bothered to ask an expert, you would have been told this long ago.

Microsoft should be broken up. If Judge Jackson had not given the interview, they would have been broken up. If the DOJ had not become so politicized, then they would have been broken up.

However, at this time, I am asking for the Litigating States' Remedial Proposals to be adopted. Thank you.

Alan Naisuler, MSEE

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acn: here is a section of a tech article from about the time Microsoft was blocking Netscape from installing its browser. Note how they describe the easy and free process of having third parties plug their software into applications written with Microsoft technology. That was until someone wanted to plug into their operating system. It shows how Microsoft is lying when they claim Internet Explorer had to be hard-wired into the OS.

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnolegen/html/msdn\\_aboutole.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnolegen/html/msdn_aboutole.asp)

What OLE Is Really About

Kraig Brockschmidt

OLE Team, Microsoft Corporation

July 1996

Kraig Brockschmidt is a member of the OLE design team at Microsoft, involved in many aspects of the continuing development and usage of this

technology. Prior to holding this position, he was a software engineer in Microsoft's Developer Relations Group for three years, during which time he focused his efforts on OLE, versions 1 and 2, and produced the books Inside OLE 2 and Inside OLE, 2nd Edition for Microsoft Press(R). He has worked at Microsoft since 1988.

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To be used successfully, component software requires that applications always check on what components exist when they need them, instead of assuming there is only a limited set. When a new component is added to the system, it should become instantly available to all applications, even those that are already running. For example, consider a word processor that has a "Check Spelling" menu command whose implementation relies on the existence of a suitable spell-checker component. If a newer and better component is added to the system, that application can immediately take advantage of it the next time the user clicks that menu item.

A system that supports component software must therefore support a generic "service abstraction"?that is, an architecture that defines how all types of components appear and how they are manipulated. In addition, the architecture must be extensible, so that a new component category (as opposed to an implementation of an existing type) can be introduced without having to revise the architecture. This is the problem of creating an extensible service architecture. For instance, it might be easy to define an architecture that accommodates components that provide content for compound documents, but can that same architecture accommodate later specifications for custom controls? In other words, the architecture must expect that new component types, or categories, will be defined later on. The other big problem that such an architecture must solve is that of "versioning." It turns out that the first definition of a component type is easy to manage, as is the first implementation of any particular component. The difficulty comes in managing revisions to the designs and the implementations over time. COM and OLE are the results of Microsoft's experience with such problems.

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acn: it would make good security sense to separate the browser from the OS

Locking Windows

Microsoft Announces Corporate Strategy Shift Toward Security, Privacy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 2002

(AP) Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates announced to employees Wednesday a major strategy shift across all its products, including its flagship Windows software, to emphasize security and privacy over new capabilities.

In e-mail to employees obtained by The Associated Press, Gates referred to the new philosophy as "Trustworthy Computing" and called it the "highest priority" to ensure computer users continue to venture across an increasingly Internet-connected world.

Gates said the new emphasis was "more important than any other part of our work. If we don't do this, people simply won't be willing - or able - to take advantage of all the other great work we do."

"When we face a choice between adding features and resolving security issues, we need to choose security," Gates continued. "Our products should emphasize security right out of the box."

The dramatic change comes after the discovery of major security problems in Microsoft products, such as a flaw in the latest versions of Windows that allow hackers to seize control of a user's computer. Another problem allowed the Code Red viruses to cripple hundreds of thousands of computers running Microsoft products.

Gates also referred to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks as another impetus to stress security. He noted that events from last year, from the terror attacks to the virus outbreaks, "reminded every one of us how important it

is to ensure the integrity and security of our critical infrastructure, whether it's the airlines or computer systems."

Microsoft products can be found in almost every government facility, from the White House to aircraft carriers at sea. One person with knowledge of the change said new products and features will be tested for security risks before going any further ? if they fail, the feature won't be included.

"Things are going to have to go through a crucible, and the crucible will be security-first," according to this person, who spoke only on condition of anonymity.

Compensation plans of Microsoft product engineers, such as raises and bonuses, will also be tied to how secure their products are.

Russ Cooper, a security expert with TruSecure Corporation, said the change occurred in part after a new security team assigned to attend every product meeting met resistance from product teams.

Microsoft has long been criticized for focusing on making products more feature-rich rather than emphasizing security and stability. For example, Windows XP added DVD player-software, a rudimentary Internet security utility and a new instant messaging program.

Customers could also see a downside, though. Other than fewer new features, product upgrades could come less frequently or could be pushed back.

Privacy is also a focus.

"Users should be in control of how their data is used," Gates wrote. "It should be easy for users to specify appropriate use of their information including controlling the use of e-mail they send."